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Security Council

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19 June 2002

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Letter dated 19 June 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from Lesotho submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Counter-Terrorism Committee

02-43796 (E) 050702

Annex

Note verbale dated 17 June 2002 from the Permanent Mission of Lesotho to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Lesotho to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council, and has the honour to present its report pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (see enclosure). The Permanent Mission of Lesotho regrets the late submission of the report.

Enclosure

Lesotho's report pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)

I. Introduction

With the increase in the number of incidents of terrorism worldwide, Lesotho has been keeping up with developments in the fight against terrorism.

In the wake of the terrorist attacks in the United States, Lesotho has significantly built up its efforts to guard against and prevent the spread of terrorism. Several administrative practices are now being effected at the national level, with the hope to prevent and counter both national and international terrorism.

II. Measures already taken by the Lesotho Government

1. First of all, while Lesotho still observes the provisions of the international covenants she is party to, it has tightened its procedures for dealing with asylum seekers to ensure that such persons have not, in their lifetime, planned, facilitated or participated in terrorist acts. This is also a precaution against perpetrators abusing refugee status;

2. Under the Bilateral Agreement with South Africa signed on 19 April, 2001, under the Security and Stability Cluster, Lesotho and its only neighbour agreed, in the Cluster meeting of May 2002, to exchange operational information regarding terrorist actions or movements, forged or falsified documents, traffic in arms and sensitive material, etc to enable each Party to take the necessary steps against the perpetrators of such acts. This will be effected by both the Intelligence Branches and Police of both parties. Modalities of achieving the above are already being dealt with by the concerned departments in their bilateral meetings;

3. Under the Extradition Treaty with South Africa, Lesotho has confirmed that for terrorist acts, claims of political motivation will not be recognized as grounds for refusing requests for the extradition of alleged terrorists. An article in the Treaty provides that a Party is not obliged to extradite if the offence is political or politically motivated, **but** excludes offences or conduct that constitute an offence in a multilateral agreement to which Lesotho and South Africa are parties, and parties are obliged to extradite such person(s);

4. Firm perimeter fences (razor wire) have been erected around five border posts to guard against the porousness of border-lines;

5. Ultra-light torches and lights at border check-points have been installed to improve on searching facilities;

6. Intelligence personnel have been deployed at state warehouses to monitor subversive activities around the clock;

7. Stricter measures are in place for issuance of residence permits;

8. There is closer cooperation and coordination amongst the departments responsible for ports of entry;

9. Stamps, blank forms and passports are securely locked away and only authorized personnel at the border have access to them;

10. Stricter searches and screening of all goods and persons embarking or disembarking at the airport are conducted;

11. Immigration, Customs and staff at the ports of entry have been taught to be vigilant and relate their respective roles to issues of State security;

12. All passports, including Lesotho passports, are scrutinized for authenticity and validity before endorsement;

13. Introduction of an entry and exit register, filled with accurate consistency and reflecting physical as opposed to postal addresses of persons.

III. Future activities

With the availability of funds, Lesotho hopes to effect other recommended measures, such as:

1) computerization of data at entry and exit ports;

2) erection of boom gates and other barriers to control groups;

3) installation of CCTV cameras and recorders at the airport;

4) building of transit points for those awaiting repatriation;

5) mechanism to address bribery of officials at ports of entry;

6) create more searching facilities with shelter and enough lights;

7) create a well-equipped emergency operation centre.

IV. Conclusion

As will be noticed, legislative measures per se, are still lacking and Government strongly feels it is its duty to improve on the situation. This will require a lot of capital, and in that respect the Government will highly appreciate some foreign injection of financial assistance. The Government of Lesotho will however remain committed to the struggle against terrorism and the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

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The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from Brunei Darussalam submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Counter-Terrorism Committee

02-43476 (E) 080702

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Annex

Letter dated 17 June 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

I refer to your letter dated 17 April 2002 regarding the note verbale of Brunei Darussalam dated 10 January 2002 submitting to the Counter-Terrorism Committee a report pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

In this regard, the Government of Brunei Darussalam would be grateful to have the present letter and its enclosures I and II circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Serbini** Ali
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

Enclosure I

Brunei Darussalam's report to the Counter-Terrorism Committee

I. Brunei Darussalam's General Position

1. Brunei Darussalam strongly condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. In this regard, Brunei Darussalam supports efforts of the international community to prevent and eliminate all forms of terrorism particularly the United Nations (UN) efforts in accordance with the provision of the UN Charter and the various related UN Security Council resolutions. To this effect, this report aims to outline the various measures taken by the Government of His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam in addressing this issue.

2. Brunei Darussalam has also supported efforts to combat terrorism at various other international fora, such as the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC), the Commonwealth and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).

3. Brunei Darussalam has acceded to 7 and signed 2 international anti-terrorism conventions and protocols, as listed in the enclosure II. This includes Brunei Darussalam's recent submission of its instrument of accession to the **International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings**.

II. Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001)

A. Financing of Terrorist Acts

4. Brunei Darussalam does not tolerate any abuses of its financial system including the financing of terrorist acts. To address this issue the following legislations have entered into force: -

   a) **Subscriptions Control Act 1953;**

   b) **Emergency (Drug Trafficking) (Recovery of Proceeds) Order 1996;**

   c) **Money Laundering Order 2000;** and

   d) **Criminal Conduct (Recovery of Proceeds) Order 2000.**

B. Prevention/Suppression of Terrorist Acts

5. Brunei Darussalam has several legislations to prevent/suppress terrorist acts and arms smuggling and to curb the entry of criminal/terrorist elements into the country. They are: -

a) **Customs Act 1955;**

b) **Immigration Act 1958;**

c) **Emergency Regulation Act 1959;**

d) **Societies Act 1972;**

e) **Biological Weapons Act 1975;**

f) **Extradition Act 1983;**

g) **Internal Security Act 1984;**

h) **Internationally Protected Persons Act 1984;**

i) **Passport Act 1984;**

j) **Public Order Act 1984;**

k) **Arms and Explosives Act 2000;**

l) **Emergency (Hijacking and Protection of Aircraft) Order 2000;**

m) **Emergency (Tokyo Convention) Order 2000;** and

n) **Penal Code 2001.**

C. National Security

6. Measures have been taken in enhancing the security of Brunei Darussalam. These include:

a. increasing security surveillance of strategic places particularly Brunei Darussalam's border areas and waters;
b. tightening the security of all foreign diplomatic missions and their personnel in Brunei Darussalam; and
c. establishing an early warning system.

7. Relevant agencies have cooperated with their counterparts from other countries, through bilateral and multilateral frameworks. The cooperation is mainly on the sharing of intelligence information.

D. Travel and Border Safety

8. The level of security at the Brunei International Airport has been heightened by increasing the number of security officials, enhancing security checks and improving scrutiny of travel documents

9. Measures have also been taken in addressing effective border control by tightening controls on visa applications and enhancing the level of security and awareness for monitoring the entry/exit of foreign nationals into/out of Brunei Darussalam.

E. Generating Awareness

10. Measures have been carried out at the national level in generating awareness on the problem(s) posed by terrorism through relevant national agencies such as the District Offices.

11. All community leaders (Village Heads) are also advised to report any suspected activity(s) to the relevant national agencies.

F. Cooperation on Information Exchange

12. The Royal Brunei Police Force has enhanced intelligence gathering capacity through ASEANAPOL / INTERPOL and exchange of information within these frameworks.

13. INTERPOL's **Project Atlas** is a means of facilitating exchange of intelligence information among Member States, which will be completed by the first quarter of 2002. INTERPOL also circulates a "Red Notice" which lists out most wanted criminals.

14. ASEANAPOL plans to integrate with **Project Atlas** to expedite dissemination of intelligence information with terrorism being the topmost priority.

15. Bilaterally, the Ministry of Defence has established arrangements with its counterparts in Singapore, Malaysia and Australia on the exchange of intelligence information. Negotiations are underway to extend this form of cooperation to other countries including the United States of America and Indonesia.

G. Biological Attack (Deliberate Infection)

16. Brunei Darussalam has established an inter-agency taskforce to monitor and carry out measures to deal with any possible anthrax threat. This taskforce is chaired by the Minister of Health and is comprised of officials from the Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Communications, Internal Security Department, the Royal Brunei Police Force, the Postal Services Department and Royal Brunei Airlines.

Enclosure II

Brunei Darussalam's position on international conventions relating to terrorism

	Title of Convention	Place and Date of adoption	Brunei Darussalam's Position
1.	Convention on Offences and certain other Acts committed on board Aircraft.	Tokyo, 14 September 1963	Acceded – 23 May 1986
2.	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft.	The Hague, 16 December 1970	Acceded – 16 April 1986
3.	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation.	Montreal, 23 September 1971	Acceded – 13 May 1986
4.	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents.	New York, 14 December 1973	Acceded – 21 November 1997
5.	International Convention against the Taking of Hostages.	New York, 17 December 1979	Acceded – 18 October 1988
6.	Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.	Vienna, 3 March1980	
7.	Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports serving International Civil Aviation, (supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation).	Montreal, 24 February 1988	Acceded – 20 December 2000
8.	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation.	Rome, 10 March 1988	Signed (subject to ratification) – 3 February 1989
9.	Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf.	Rome, 10 March 1988	Signed (subject to ratification) – 3 February 1989
10.	Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the purpose of detection.	Montreal, 1 March 1991	
11.	International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.	New York, 15 December 1997	Acceded – 14 March 2002
12.	International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.	New York, 9 December 1999	

As of 1st May 2002